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We give the following article, to show
how elated are the Southern people at the
results of their late victory—or perhaps we should
say our disaster—at Fredericksburg. It con-
tains some sentiments upon which we may
ponder. All is not smooth in rebellion, any
more than on this side of the line:

The Effect of the Battle at Fredericksburg.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 18.
Light breaks. It is now well ascertained that
Burnside was compelled to abandon Fredericks-
burg because his army refused to perform fur-
ther orders. The spirit of the officers was
crushed by the defeat of Saturday, and the men
completely demoralized by the death and wounds
of eighteen or nineteen thousand of their num-
ber. The result of the battle is the reflection that
they had inflicted a loss of the same importance
on their terrible adversary. Without crediting the
stories that come from every quarter, of riots
amounting to battles in the streets of New York
and Baltimore, and of the same kind in other
places, the fact remains that the army of
Burnside at the beginning of Lincoln's
troubles.

The people and the public affairs of the
United States have now reached that condition
when a revolution by the armed force is not
merely possible, but a natural sequence. The
sole obstacle to the revolution is the fact that
the hour of McClellan, if he was the man of the
hour. He commands the respect of the army
and people. He need only show himself to the
army, now smoldering in mutiny between the
Rappahannock and the Potomac, to take com-
plete possession of it. It would be a facile
feat with the army to overthrow the usurpation
at Washington, establish a provisional govern-
ment, and call a convention of the States to
consider their perilous situation. No action in
history would be more easily justifiable.
Though without warrant in the Constitution of
the United States, it would be in direct accord
with the spirit of the organic law. For two
years, that Constitution has been violated,
daily and directly in all its parts, by persons
having possession of the army, navy and
Treasury of the United States. Although the
Constitution affords no officer to do the duty
in such case of taking away from those persons
the powers by which they thus violate it, and
of restoring and placing in the hands of the
people and to whom they belong, such an act
would not be an injury to the Constitution,
but a restoration of it. Any general might do
it without sinning against his conscience or
his oath.

Not only general, but any citizen, who
had the power, might and should be inspired
by his conscience to that great performance.
It would gain for the people of the whole
world, of all living men and of their posterity.
It would render his name illustrious and neu-
merable to remotest ages; for he would thus end
a situation which can only be described as the
reign of hell upon earth.

But McClellan is not the man to do the work.
He is timid, he is slow, he is destitute of enter-
prise; his views are confused, his mind is nar-
row. To improve the condition of the whole
people, to accomplish a righteous revolution; to
order to a social system falling into anarchy,
and save a nation that is dropping into the gulf
of despotism and anarchy, is not the work of
the timid and the slow. The man of the hour
prior to the war, who appears in his time to redress
the balance of humanity. A Caesar, a Napo-
leon or a Cromwell is the want of the monster
Republic which afflicts and astonishes mankind
in the nineteenth century. The United States
have only McClellan. He is not of their breed
—not one of those

Who could by industrious valor climb
To ruin the great work of time,
And end the kingdoms old
And another mould;

but rather a Poor Poll, who falls fluttering
to the ground, over the head of an eagle would
lead to the empyrean. Nor does the whole
horizon of the North contain a larger or stronger
than McClellan. If there is a great man in
that country, he is yet to be discovered. It is
most probable that there is none, and that the
confusion and misdirection of the nation and
its resources will long continue.

What will Burnside attempt to do? It is be-
lieved that he will do an act of war, and
plan anticipated by this journal—to winter on
the resources of the Northern Neck, with the
slight difference of Urbana, instead of Freder-
icksburg, for his quarters. It is probable that
he will ship off half his army—
always supposing that he can make them go—to
the Carolina or the south side of the James.
In the meantime, the probable movement of
General Lee is the cause of the law of the land,
and hope for his country. It is now no
longer a secret from the world that he is at the
head of one of the finest armies known to mod-
ern times. Very little need of it, if it were
necessary to send Burnside reeling down the
sloping banks of the Rappahannock. In-
deed, the scene of the late battle was such, and
the quality of the military forces of the Presi-
dent so admirable, that it is probable
he might have held the position with less than
half his force.

What now is to follow? The whole of that
tremendous army, we hope, is a man who
to lead a beaten foe, while Banks and Foster
threaten infinite damage to Southern communi-
cations, while Dix mimics Butler in Norfolk
and the Peninsula, the law of the land, and
still in full force on the banks of the Potomac.

Continued.

A Status of President Lincoln.

Mr. Editor: Speaking about commemorat-
ing the great actions of some of our public
men, I find that it is necessary for them to die,
before that award comes. That was the case
with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and a
host of others.

Well, sir, why shall we not break through
this old custom, and give this award to them
who have done service to the country, before
they die? Has not Mr. Lincoln, our President,
deserved one yet, or will he ever deserve it? I
am a citizen of this city, and therefore beg to
suggest the following:

In my humble opinion, the President has
come up as near to our first President as any
other man could. His responsibilities have been
greater than any other President's. He has met
all the trials of the times with bravery, fortitude,
wisdom, coolness, sagacity, prudence, forbear-
ance, and, lastly, although not least, with truth-
fulness on his part, giving out to his fellow-citizens,
time after time, healthy advice for their
conduct, and we find him still in the
saddle. That is a record which no other
representative in Congress propose to
have in our midst the statue of Abraham
Lincoln, our President, and the true helper
of our country in this great and free country,
of the public squares, (and there are many),
for instance, the one just next to the North-
Liberty market (Mr. Buchanan fooled
the people of the Washington, and he has been
hinted that the cost will be too high. Why, sir, Clark Mills, Esq., the sculptor-
here, I am sure, would be glad to undertake
the job of this kind, and trust the Government
will pay him for it, and let me ask a question.
Will a true account of the money disbursed dur-
ing this rebellion ever be accounted for to the
Government? A few thousand dollars appro-
priated for this laudable and patriotic purpose,
that is that to the thousands spent daily
in the war? It would not be spent better, and
as a lasting tribute to the first President
who grasped that Hydra-headed monster,
and which is the cause of all this
fighting, and with the blessing of God,
own indomitable energy, crush it
in this great and free country, thereby
upon himself the blessings of liberty
of future generations.

A REPUBLICAN.

National Republican.

VOL. III.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1862.

NO. 28.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh
Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to
provide internal revenue to support the Govern-
ment and to pay interest on the public debt," ap-
proved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the assessors, assistant
assessors, collectors and deputy collectors, ap-
pointed or who may be appointed, under the
provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide
internal revenue to support the Government and
to pay interest on the public debt," ap-
proved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-
two, and all subsequent acts in relation thereto
which have been or may be enacted, are hereby
authorized and empowered to administer oaths
or affirmations in all cases where the same are
or may be required by the acts as aforesaid:
Provided, That no fees shall be charged or al-
lowed therefor.

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That the
Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be au-
thorized and empowered, and hereby is au-
thorized and empowered, to furnish and supply the
assistant assessors or collectors of the United
States at San Francisco, State of California,
and Portland, State of Oregon, with adhesive
stamps, or stamped paper, vellum, or parch-
ment, according to the provisions of the internal
revenue laws relating to the contrary notwith-
standing. Provided, That no greater commis-
sion shall be allowed than is now provided for
by law.

Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, That no in-
strument, document, writing, or paper, of any
description, required by law to be stamped,
shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect
for the want of the particular kind or descrip-
tion of stamp designated for and denoting the
same, unless such regulations and conditions
as may be from time to time prescribed, and with-
out requiring payment in advance therefor, any
thing in existing laws to the contrary notwith-
standing. Provided, That no greater commis-
sion shall be allowed than is now provided for
by law.

Sec. 4. And it is further enacted, That all of-
ficial instruments, documents, and papers, re-
quired or used by the officers of the United States
Government shall be, and hereby are, exempt
from duty.

Sec. 5. And it is further enacted, That the
ninety-fifth section of an act entitled "An act to
provide internal revenue to support the Govern-
ment and to pay interest on the public debt," ap-
proved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-
two, be so amended that no instrument, docu-
ment, or paper, made, signed, or
issued prior to the first day of March, Anno
domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and
outgoing being stamped, or having thereon
an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed
thereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed in-
valid and of no effect. Provided, That no in-
strument, document, or paper, required by
law to be stamped, signed, or issued, without
being duly stamped prior to the date aforesaid,
or any copy thereof, shall be admitted or used
in evidence in any court, or before any officer,
stamp, denoting the amount of duty charged
thereon, shall have been affixed thereto, or used
thereon, and the initials of the person using or
affixing the same, together with the date when
the same is so used or affixed, shall have been
placed thereon by such person. And the per-
son desiring to use any such instrument, docu-
ment, writing, or paper, as evidence, or his
agent or attorney, shall be bound to deposit
of the cost to stamp the same as hereinbefore
provided. And section twenty-four of an act
entitled "An act increasing, temporarily, the
duties on imports, and for other purposes," ap-
proved July fourteen, Anno Domini eighteen
hundred and sixty-two, is hereby repealed.
Approved, December 25, 1862.

A Provisional Court Established in Louisi-
ana—Important Order of President Lin-
coln.EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, OCT. 30, 1862.

The insurrection which has for some time
prevailed in several of the States of the Union,
including Louisiana, having temporarily sus-
pended and swept away the several institutions
of that State, including the judiciary and the
judicial authorities of the Union, so that it has
become necessary for the State to provide for
the maintenance of its laws, and it being indis-
pensably necessary that there shall be some judicial tribunal
existing there capable of administering justice,
I have, therefore, thought it proper to appoint,
and I do hereby constitute a Provisional Court,
which shall be a Court of Record, for the State
of Louisiana, and I do hereby appoint Charles
A. Peabody, of New York, to be a Provisional
Judge to hold said Court, with authority to hear,
try and determine all causes, civil and criminal,
including causes in law, equity, revenue and
admiralty, and particularly all such powers
and jurisdiction as belong to the District and
Circuit Courts of the United States, conforming
to his proceedings, so far as possible, to the
course of proceedings and practice which has
been customary in the Courts of the United
States and Louisiana, his judgment to be final
and conclusive. And I do hereby authorize and
empower the said Judge to make and estab-
lish such rules and regulations as may be
necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction,
and to appoint a prosecuting Attorney, Marshal
and Clerk of the said Court, who shall perform
the functions of Attorney, Marshal and Clerk,
according to such proceedings and practice as
may be mentioned, and such rules and regu-
lations as may be made and established by said
Judge.

These appointments are to continue during
the pleasure of the President, not extending
beyond the military occupation of the city of
New Orleans, or the restoration of civil authori-
ty in that city and in the State of Louisiana.
These officers shall be paid out of the contin-
gent fund of the War Department, compensa-
tion as follows:—Such com-
pensations to be certified by the Secretary of
War, a copy of this order, certified by the
Secretary of War and delivered to such Judge,
shall be deemed and held to be a sufficient com-
mission. Let the seal of the United States be
hereunto affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, 23d Oct., 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true
copy, duly examined and compared with the
original of the Executive Order of the President
of the United States, constituting a Provisional
Court for the State of Louisiana.

Witness my hand and seal of the War De-
partment,

[L. S.] EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Attest: JOHN BOTTS, Chief Clerk.

WAYS AND MEANS.—The Committee of Ways
and Means are now decidedly against Mr.
Clase's bill, and they also look with dis-
favor upon Mr. Stevens' bill. It is now con-
sidered certain that the committee will report
a bill next week, which will provide first,
for the issue of more green backs; second, for
the sale of more twenty-year six per cent. bonds,
and for the redemption of the six per cent.
bonds which can instantly be reconverted into
Treasury notes. Other features will doubt-
less be incorporated into the bill. It remains
to be seen whether Congress will adopt it, or
whether it will stand upon Mr. Chase. There is
no longer a doubt upon one point.—The Com-
mittee of Ways and Means is opposed to Mr.
Clase's banking scheme.—S. F. Bow, Post.

A REPUBLICAN.

Things in New York.

SATURDAY, December 27.

The obsequies of Colonel Bull, Captain John
P. Dodge, of the 68th New York regiment, took
place yesterday afternoon, from the Governor's
room in the City Hall—where the remains have
been lying in state for the past three days. A
funeral was delivered over the gallant dead by
Chaplain Dwight, of the Sixty-sixth, after which
the bodies were conveyed to Hamilton
avenue ferry—where the hearse containing the
remains of Captain Dodge died off, and, ac-
companied by the Ashlanders, was taken to the
Hudson river railroad depot, whence it was
sent to Fishkill. The bodies of Colonel Bull
and Captain Houghton were conveyed to Green-
wood under guard, a detachment of the Sev-
enty-first acting as escort, where they were placed
in the receiving vault awaiting interment.

This was one of the most imposing military
funerals we have had in this city since the war
began. The streets through which the pro-
cession passed were crowded with people, a great
many of whom accompanied the pageant to the
cemetery.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, motions
were made to open defaults in four cases
brought by metropolitan policemen against
Fernando Wood, and in each of which judg-
ment was rendered against Wood for \$4,000.
The plaintiff's counsel, Messrs. Field, raised a
technical objection, and also objected to Judge
Barnard's advice of the case, owing to his posi-
tion as the adviser of the defendant at the time
the cause of these actions arose. In the course
of the proceedings, the Judge stated that he
paid not the least attention to what the pres-
ent said of him, as it was well known that it was
governed by a set of records, vagabonds and
thieves. He reserved his decision, as to the
points of objection, till next Tuesday.

The action of the grand jury in regard to
rescuing Stanton and the other defendants, it
is believed, has been indefinitely postponed.

A confidence man, who has "come over" our
Jewish citizens to the tune of \$3,000, by re-
presenting himself to be an agent of starting fire
alarms, sent here to obtain subscriptions for
their relief, has been arrested this afternoon.
He made his appearance at one of our hotels,
dressed in the uniform of a French Chasseur
d'Afrique, when he was " nabbed."

THE FOURTH MAINE REGIMENT.—We doubt
if any regiment, participating in the late bat-
tle of Fredericksburg, displayed more indom-
itable courage, or suffered more severe loss,
than did the above.

It was this same regiment, under Colonel
Walker, General Ward's brigade, and Birney's
division, who made the first charge upon the
rebels, and it was they who drove them back
through a dense piece of woods, on the right
of where the division entered the engagement,
through an open field, and back of the em-
bankment which is here a part of the railroad.
As soon as they reached the rear of this same
embankment, the rebels, who had been driven,
fell flat upon their faces, while others of their
comrades rose up in their rear and, with a
murderous fire, met our gallant Fourth, who
were in pursuit of those before-mentioned who
hid.

So desperate and so diabolical was the fire
that was opposing them, that our Maine boys
were compelled to retire, going into the light
with two hundred and eleven men, and coming
out with but one hundred and twenty-four.
Of the twenty-three field and line officers, but five
escaped uninjured. Among those killed or
wounded were Major Fitch, a brave and gallant
fellow as ever lived; Colonel Walker being
badly wounded. Among the miraculous es-
capes was that of Lieutenant Colonel Carver.
Two bullet holes were found in his coat and
clothes, and, strange to relate, not a scratch,
or even a bruise, is anywhere perceptible.
Phil. Inquirer.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Geo. F. Shepley, of Maine,
Military Governor of Louisiana, is an advocate
of the emancipation policy of the President, and
of supplying armies of blacks, if necessary, to
put down the rebellion and capture Richmond.
Mr. Shepley has been a leading Democrat, and
was tendered last year the Democratic nomina-
tion for Governor of Maine.—Journal.

FRANCHISES TO THE GOVERNMENT.—NEW YORK,
Dec. 26.—An investigation into the frauds on
the Government shows that out of \$1,000,000
paid out in this city alone for the purchase of
clothing, the Government has lost \$200,000 by
appropriation of twenty millions for recruiting,
organizing and drilling volunteers, nearly one-
half has been paid on fraudulent accounts.
Nearly one thousand persons have been employ-
ed in the matter, but they are not all criminal-
ly implicated.

PAROLED PRISONERS.—Eight hundred ex-
changed paroled prisoners have been sent from
Fort Delaware to Camp Parole, near Annapo-
lis, from which place they will be dispatched to
join their respective regiments.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT in a
first-class New House, and new
also, a Parlor will be furnished to a person ap-
plying, suitable for a Senator or a Member of
Congress. References required. Apply at
527 F Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
Dec 25-1w

FOR RENT AND SALE.—The Furniture of
a first-class Boarding House, with Fourteen
Rooms, in the very best of neighborhoods in
the Fourth ward, now having from fourteen to sixteen
boarders. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.
For particulars inquire of Mr. J. H. Miller, at
319 F Street, near Pennsylvania avenue.
Dec 25-1w N. H. MILLER.

ROOMS TO LET.—Four Furnished Rooms, with
or without Board, within five minutes' walk
of Pennsylvania avenue. Inquire at No. 427
Maryland avenue. Dec 25-1w

G. W. GOODALL,

AND PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

564 Seventh street, near Canal Bridge,

WASHINGTON.

FISH & SARGENT'S

AWNING, FLAG, AND

UNION TENT FACTORY,

No. 336 Pennsylvania avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUTLERS' AND ARMY TEN'S

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

Awatags, Flags, Tents, Mail Bags, Horse Covers,

Signs, Wagon Covers, &c., made at short notice.

No. 1-14

COAL COAL!!

A LARGE and complete assortment of all kinds
of COAL, delivered free from slate, dirt and other
impurities. \$2.25 per ton.

EXCELLENT FIRE KINDLING!

A box containing 144 squares. One square will
burn a wood or charcoal fire, burning from 10
to 20 minutes, being the best article in the market
for building fires.W. M. PA. ST. betw. 11th and 12th sts.
Dec 24-1w

CIRCLE INSTITUTE.

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 61 K STREET, NEAR THE CIRCLE.

TERMS: per Quarter of ten weeks—from \$4 to
\$16, according to age and attainments. English,
French, Music and all included.Dr. ZAPFONE will give Lectures, and otherwise
assist whenever he can spare time from his medi-
cal profession.

MRS. A. ZAPFONE, Principal.

Hospital Directory,

FOR WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN AND ALEXAN-
DRIA.The following is a correct list of all the hos-
pitals, in the above cities, with their locations,
and the surgeon in charge of each:

Ascension—Unitarian church, 6th and D sts.

Dr. J. C. Dorr.

Ascension—Dr. Smith's Church, 9th between
G and H streets. J. C. Dorr.Ascension—Southern Church, 8th between
H and I streets. J. C. Dorr.

Army—Army Square, 7th st. D. W. Bliss.

Alexandria, 1st division—Alexandria. T. R.
Spencer.Alexandria, 2d division—Alexandria. Edwin
Bentley.Campbell—17th st., near Park Hotel. Dr. J.
H. Bayler.Carver—14th st., near Col. O. A. Jos-
ton.Caspary—A st. south, east of Capitol. W.
E. Waters.Columbian—14th st., Col. Col. T. A. Crosh.
College—Georgetown. J. M. Brown.Camp, ex. and par. pris.—Near Alexandria.
Dr. Paul Cleary.

Douglas—Cary. I st. and N. J. ave.

Dunbar—Dunbar Street—Georgetown. Dr. A. E.
Carothers.Deneser—14th, near G st. west. W. E. Wa-
ters.Eckington—Gale's house, N. Y. ave. B. A.
Storror.Emory—1st. m. east of Capitol. Wm. Glen-
den.Epiphany—Baptist Church, 13th bet. G and
H sts. James Bryan.Fairfax—Smith—4 miles out Alexandria.
David P. Smith.Finley—N. Y. ave., near Gale's farm. J.
Moore.Harrowood—7th street, Corcoran's farm. T.
Antisl.Island Hall—Corner Virginia avenue and 6th
street. Wm. Hayes.Judiciary Square—2nd street, between 4th and
5th. Dr. A. J. Marsh.Kalorama—21st street, near Boundary. R.
J. Thomas.Lincoln—East of Capitol. Dr. Henry Bry-
ant.McClellan—14th street, near Boundary.
C. A. McCall.Old Fellows' Hall—K st., near Navy Yard.
Dr. E. Waters.Patent Office—9th street. Dr. J. D. Rob-
inson.Presbyterian Church—Georgetown. B. Knick-
erbocker.

Seminary—Georgetown. Landon Wells.

Stanton—Opposite Douglas. Dr. J. A. Li-
dell.Stone—14th street, near Boundary—R. J. Glen-
den.Elizabeth—Isane Asylum, East Branch.
C. H. Nichols.St. Aloysius—K street, between 1st and 2d.
Dr. Alex. Ingram.

T. B. Lashells.

Union Church—20th street, corner 3d. J. Bax-
ter.Trinity—Printing office, corner 3d street and
Indiana avenue. A. J. Baxter.

Trinity Church—Georgetown. M. F. Bowers.

Union Church—Georgetown. M. F. Bowers.

Union Hotel—Corner Bridge and Washing-
ton streets, Georgetown. Geo. W. Slipp.

Quartermaster's—7th street.

Edward Everett's Reply to an English
Lord.

BY POETICAL PUMP.

What have we in America!
We're woe and grand and grand;
We're woe and grand and grand;
The cream of every land.Our mountains are magnificent,
Our rivers are immense,
And each man has a kingly style,
If not a kingly expense.Our ships are known to all the world;
The flag is everywhere;
Our cities, full of luxury,
Are famous for the need.We're orators and authors, too,
With intellects of force;
We're warriors and soldiers, too,
And our names are everywhere.Our girls have beauty, wit, and grace,
And our boys are brave and true;
But, then, the greatest thing we have
Is known as great OAK HALL.Where the fall and winter stock of first-class cloth-
ing is now ready in extra abundance and greatest
variety. All the new-style Overcoats, Sacks, Busi-
ness Coats, Peg-top Pants, &c., selling at prices so
low that everybody will buy and be satisfied.J. BRUCE & CO.,
(Oak Hall).No. 461, Seventh street near F,
nov 21-11Jan Two doors below Smith's.APPLICATIONS FOR Duplicate Land
WARRANTS.

Application having been made under the act of 23d
March, 1850, for the issue of duplicate warrants
described herein, which are alleged to have been
lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at
the date following the description of each warrant,
a new certificate of like tenor will be issued if no
valid objection should be heard.

No. 35,700, for 100 acres, issued under the act of
March, 1850, in the name of Arnold Harrington, and
was granted September 17, 1851—January 4, 1863.

No. 32,484, for 100 acres, issued under the act of
March, 1850, in the name of the minor children of
Daniel P. McCune, deceased, and was granted Oct.
22, 1851—January 11, 1863.

No. 100,747, for 100 acres, issued under the act of
March, 1850, in the name of John H. Hudson, and
was granted March 12, 1852—January 19, 1863.

No. 100,360, for 100 acres, issued under the act of
March, 1850, in the name of the widow of Geo.
Harner, and was granted January 9, 1852—February
5, 1863.